

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1.25 per square for 8 weeks for each cent.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. LXV. GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 20, 1864. NO. 7.

A STANDARD POLITICAL WORK.

McPHERSON'S Political History of the Rebellion.

THE Political History of the United States during the Rebellion—extending from November 6, 1860, to July 3, 1864, by Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, is destined to become a standard authority concerning these stirring times, and is among the most useful and interesting books now before the public.

It contains the various STATE PAPERS of the period—Executive, Judicial, and Legislative—and those of the Military which bear upon political questions; also the Proposals submitted to, and the Laws enacted by Congress, with the vote in each House, upon every leading question, such as Contingency, Arrest, Habeas Corpus, Compensation, Emancipation, and every phase of the great question; also the "Legal Tender," State Taxation, and other features of our Financial Legislation, with Tables of the National and Rebel Debt, all the Military Legislation, including every Proposition and vote at the late Session respecting the Draft, and all the Proposals for the last four years, in reference to the objects of the War and its Prosecution, to Peace and Reconstruction, with the votes thereon, in both the Union and Rebel Congresses—a record, of itself, worth the price of the book. It also contains a full and fair record of the proceedings in and out of Congress, between the Presidential Election of 1860 and the breaking out of the War, including a statement of each Adjournment Proposition made, and votes taken, and all other data necessary to give a clear view of that event, in all its bearings and relations. It also contains the names of the persons composing the Union and Rebel Administrations and Congresses, with the changes therein, and each of the Rebel Legislatures, Judicial, Judicial, and Executive, Orders, and Resolutions, as they light upon the progress of events—the work forming a magazine of facts arranged in logical order, or grouped in natural harmony, and constituting a most valuable contribution to the historical literature of the country.

In all the votes, parties are classified.

The Index is thorough, both as to names and subjects, giving the reader entire command of the contents.

488 pp., Law Sheep. Price \$1.00.

To be had at the Book & Drug Store of

A. D. BUEHLER.

Sept. 20.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF DRY GOODS!

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No 26 South Second Street, Philadelphia.

ARE now offering their magnificent stock

of SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS,

CLOTHS, CLOAKS, VELVETS, &c., far below

the present Gold Prices! We have also

on hand, a large stock of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

which we are now selling at a great reduction

from the prices we have been selling them

at. As we have had the advantage of

a rise in the prices of our Stock in the pro-

gress of the War for the last two or three

years, we now propose to give our Customers

the advantage of the fall in Prices.

Clothes & Muslins, reduced.

Flannels & Table Linens, reduced.

Blankets and all Staple Goods, reduced.

We respectfully submit to the Ladies

and others, visiting Philadelphia, an exami-

nation of our Stock, which is unsurpassed in

Variety and Style in this City.

N. B.—WHOLESALE BUYERS are in-

ited to examine our Stock.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No 26 South Second St., Philad'a.

Oct. 11.—2m.

THE HUMAN FACE DIVINE.

A new

System of Physiognomy. Eyes, Nose,

Mouth, Teeth, Hair, Eyebrows,

Hands, Feet, Skin, Complexion, with all the

Signs of Character, and How to Read them, in

the Phenomenological Journal, and Life Illustrated, 8

J. W. LLOYD, Editor.

ETHNOLOGY, the Natural History of Man,

nations, races, and tribes of men, described

with illustrations.

PHYSIOLOGY, functions of the Body, Heart,

Lungs, Stomach, Bones, Muscles, and Nervous

System.

PHRENOLOGY, the Temperaments, Man's

Intellectual, Social, and Moral Nature, How to

Improve.

PHYSIOGNOMY, with the "Signs of Charac-

ter, and How to Read them," on scientific

principles.

PSYCHOLOGY, or the "Science of the Soul,"

Man's relations to this life and to the life to

come.

A new volume, the 10th, commences with the

July number. Now ready. Published monthly,

in quarto form, at \$2 a year. Samples, by

first post, 20 cents. Address: FOWLER &

WELLS, 369 Broadway, New York.

July 20.

GEORGE F. ELLISON'S,

DIAMOND MARKET,

Notice.

TO the Legislature under the Will of Col. BAL-
TASAR SHERMAN, deceased, and all parties
interested in said Estate—that, at an Orphans'
Court held at Gettysburg, in and for Adams
County, on the 26th day of November last, dis-
tribution of the balance on the second and
final account of DANIEL K. SHERMAN, Adminis-
trator with the will annexed of said deceased,
was made, and it was ordered and decreed by
the Court, that said distribution be read and
conclusive, unless exceptions be filed previous
to the 27th day of December, 1864.

By the Court, J. C. FINK, Clerk.

The New Skirt for 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP-SKIRTS.

THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (for double)

Steel Springs, J. L. & J. O. WEST, No.

37 1/2 Broadway, New York, are the au-

thors of the patent and exclusive manufac-

turers of this J. L. & J. O. West's Duplex

Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt.

"This invention consists of Duplex (or two)

Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braced

tightly and firmly together edge to edge,

making the lightest, most elastic, flexible

and durable Spring ever used, enabling the

wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity

and flexibility, to place and hold it when in

use as easily and with the same convenience

as a Silk or Muslin Dress. It entirely obvi-

ates and silences the only objection to Hoop

Skirts, viz: the annoyance in the wearer as

well as the public, especially in crowded as-

semblies, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church

seats, or in any crowded place, from the dif-

ficulty of contracting them and occupying a

great space. This entirely removes the dif-

ficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full

and symmetrical form, and the lightest, most

stylish and graceful appearance for the street,

opera, promenade, or house dress. A lady

having enjoyed the pleasure and comfort and

great convenience of wearing one of the

Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirts for a single

day, will never afterwards willingly dispen-

se with the use of them. They are also equally

desirable, and a great improvement over

other kinds of Skirts, for Misses and Young

Ladies who wear short dresses, the elasticity

and flexibility of them prevents when com-

ing in contact with anything crowding the

hoop close to the person, from passing out

the other side of the Hoop or Dress; and

again, they are so much more durable and

likely to hold their shape or get out of shape.

The bottom row or all the Skirts are also

double steel and wire or double covered to

prevent the covering from wearing off the

ends when dragging down stairs, stone steps,

&c., &c., which they are constantly subject

to when in use. All are made of the best

quality of Corall Tape, and every part of

the Skirt is of the very best materials; it is

guaranteed in every respect to be by far the

best, most comfortable, and most durable

Skirt ever made.

Enquire for the Duplex Elliptic Spring

Skirt. For Sale in all variety of styles and

sizes by

FAHNESTOCK BROS.,

Gettysburg, Pa.

Nov. 15.

CHAMBERSBURG STREET ALWAYS AHEAD!

THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS.

JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH has just re-

turned from the city with the largest

and most complete assortment of

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

that has been brought

to this town since the

war. His stock is not only complete, but is

GOOD AND CHEAP, embracing every variety

of Boots and Shoes for Men and Boys,

whilst the Ladies will find everything in their

line, from the finest gaiter to the heaviest

Shoe, Children's Shoes of every description

in great variety. Also—Ladies' Hats, fine

quality, and Children's Hats of all styles

and prices. Also, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Val-

ises, Umbrellas, Gloves, Stockings, Tobacco,

Cigars, and Nations of every description.

Don't forget the place, Chambersburg

Street, opposite the Lutheran Church, Get-

tyburg, Pa. JNO. L. HOLTZWORTH,

Nov. 22.

New Millinery.

MISS MARY M. BRITTLER would most re-

Choice Poetry.

WHAT I LIVE FOR.

I live for those who love me,
For those I know are true,
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And wants my spirit, too!
For the human ties that bind me,
For the task that God has assigned me,
For the bright hopes left behind me,
And the good that I can do.

I live to learn the story,
Who have suffered for my sake,
To emulate their glory,
And follow in their wake;
Ere, Abnegation, Patience, Sages,
The noblest of all ages,
Whose deeds crown history's pages,
And Time's great volume make.

I live to hail the season,
By gifts I send for old,
When Man shall rule by reason,
And not abuse by gold,
When man to man united,
And every wrong thing righted,
The whole world shall be lighted,
As Eden was of old.

I live to hold communion
With all that is divine,
To feel that I am a son,
That nature's heart and mine;
To profit by affliction,
To grow from fields of sorrow,
To grow from fields of sorrow,
And fulfill each great design.

I live for those who love me,
For those who know me true,
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And wants my spirit, too.
For the wrong that needs resistance,
For the cause that needs assistance,
For the future in the distance,
And the good that I can do.

Advertisements.

Fashionable Call.

Enter Miss Lucy, nearly out of breath

with the exertion of walking from her pa-

per's carriage in the street to the door of

her friend.

Lucy—"Oh, Marie! how do you do?"

How delighted I am to see you! How

have you been since you were at the ball last

Thursday evening?—Wasn't the appear-

ance of that tall girl in pink perfectly

frightful? Is this your shawl on the piano?

Beautiful shawl! Father says he is going

to send to Paris to get me a shawl in the

spring. I can't bear home-made shawls!

How do you like Monsieur Leprieux? Be-

autiful man, isn't he? Now don't laugh,

Marie, for I am sure I don't care anything

about him! Oh, my! I must be going!

It's a beautiful day, isn't it? Marie, when

are you coming up to see me? Oh, dear!

what a beautiful pin! That pin was given

to you; now I know it was, Marie; don't

deny it. Harry is coming up to see me

this evening, but I hate him! I do really;

but he has a beautiful moustache, hasn't

he, Marie?—Don't speak of Harry in con-

nection with my name to any one; for I am

sure it will never amount to anything; but

I hate him awfully—I'm sure I do.—

Adieu.

ABOUT A HUNDRED AND FIFTY.—Rev.

Dr. H., while making an address

to the youths at the Children's Home in

this city, asked them, "How old was Me-

thusalem?" No one was able to tell; so he

informed them that Methusalem was nine

hundred and sixty-nine years, and then, to

impress upon their mind the length of this

period, asked them, "How old do you sup-

pose I am?" Dead silence ensued for the

space of a minute, when a bright-eyed lit-

tle fellow sang out, "About one hundred

and fifty years;" and the rest, agreeing

with the first, all sang out, "About one

hundred and fifty years." The Reverend

Doctor enjoyed it greatly, and took another

turn.

Beware of entrusting any individual

whatever with small annoyances, or uncom-

fortableness between your husband and

yourself if they unhappily occur. Condi-

tions are dangerous persons; and many

seek to gain an ascendancy in families by

winning the good opinion of a young mar-

ried woman. Should any one presume to

offer you good advice with regard to your

husband, or seek to lessen him by insinua-

tions, snub that person as you would a ser-

pent. Many a happy home has been ren-

dered desolate by exciting jealousies, or sus-

picion, or by endeavoring to gain importance

in an artful and insidious manner.

Advertisements.

Advertisements.

Advertisements.

Advertisements.

Advertisements.

Advertisements.

Advertisements.

Advertisements.

Advertisements.

Advertisements.

A Story of Gen. Sherman.

The Baltimore Clipper tells the following

story:—

"A distinguished official who was lately
at the headquarters of General Sherman,
gives us the following anecdote of the lat-
ter, in the necessity under which he lay of
sitting in judgment on a certain class of
men in Atlanta, when that place was oc-
cupied by the citizens. Writing, as our
friend says:

"Let me give you a little incident which
took place in my presence at Sherman's
headquarters, Atlanta.

"You will remember that an order was
promulgated, directing all civilians to leave
Atlanta, (North or South) within twelve
days. The day of its issue a gentleman
entered Sherman's office and inquired for
the general. The latter answered in this
way very promptly, 'I am General Sher-
man.' The colloquy was very nearly as
follows:

Citizen—General, I am a northern man,
from the State of Connecticut; have been
living at Atlanta for nearly seven years;
have accumulated considerable property
here, and I see that you have ordered all
citizens to leave within twelve days, I came
to see if you would make an exception in
my case. I fear, if I leave, my property
will be destroyed.

Gen. Sherman—What kind of property
do you own, sir? Perhaps I will make an
exception in your case, sir.

Citizen—I own a block of stores, three
dwellings, a plantation two miles out of
town, and a foundry.

Gen. Sherman—Foundry, eh! what have
you been doing with your foundry?

Citizen—Have been making castings.

General Sherman—And what kind of

castings? Shot and shell and all of that

kind of thing?

Citizen—Yes, I have made some shot

and shell.

Gen. Sherman—You have been making
shot and shell to destroy your country, have
you? and you still claim favor on account

of being a Northern man! Yes, sir, I will
make an exception in your case; you shall
go South to-morrow morning at sunrise.

Adjutant, see that this order is carried out.

Obtaining, show this man the door.

Citizen—But, General, can't I go North?

Gen. Sherman—No, sir. Too many of
your class are there already, sir.

"Scanning the above, who does not once
more recognize the great military leader,
as eminently 'the right man in the right
place,' in dealing with the more subtle as-
pects of the rebellion?"

Close Shearing.

Important Order of Gen. Dix.
New York, Dec. 14.—The following was issued to-day:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 14, 1864.
General Order No. 97.—Information having been received at these headquarters that the rebel marauders who are guilty of murder and robbery at St. Albans have been discharged from arrest, and that other enterprises are actually in preparation in Canada, the Commanding General deems it the duty to the people of the frontier towns to adopt the most prompt and efficient measures for the security of their lives and property. All military commanders on the frontier are therefore instructed in case further acts of depredation and murder are attempted, whether by marauders or persons acting under commissions from the rebel authorities at Richmond, to shoot down the perpetrators, if possible, while in the commission of their crimes, and if it be necessary, with a view of their capture, to cross the boundary between the United States and Canada, said commanders are hereby directed to pursue them wherever they may take refuge, and if they be captured, are under no circumstances to be surrendered, but are to be sent to these headquarters for trial and punishment by martial law.

The Major General commanding the Department will not hesitate to exercise to the fullest extent the authority he possesses under the rules of law recognized by all civilized States, in regard to persons organizing hostile expeditions within neutral territory, and fleeing to it for an asylum, after committing acts of depredation within our own, such an exercise of authority having become indispensable to protect our cities and towns from incendiarism, and our people from robbery and murder.

It is earnestly hoped that the inhabitants of our frontier districts will abstain from all acts of retaliation on account of the outrages committed by rebel marauders, and that the proper measures of redress will be left to the action of the public authorities.

By command of MAJ. GEN. DIX.
D. T. VAN BUREN, Col. and Asst. Adj. Gen.

GENERAL GRANT AN APPLICANT FOR OFFICE.—The following document is on file in the office of the county clerk of St. Louis county, and is labelled "Application of U. S. Grant for the office of county engineer—rejected."

ST. LOUIS, August 15, 1859.—Hon. County Commissioners, St. Louis county, Mo.: Gentlemen—I beg leave to submit myself as an applicant for the office of county engineer, should the office be rendered vacant, and at the same time to submit the names of a few citizens who have been kind enough to recommend me for the office. I have made an effort to get a large number of names, but the names of persons with whom I am not personally acquainted, I enclose herewith as a statement from Prof. J. J. Reynolds, who was a class-mate of mine at West Point, as to qualifications.

Should your honorable body see proper to give me the appointment, I pledge myself to give the office my entire attention, and shall hope to give general satisfaction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.

The above document is signed by several of our prominent citizens at the present time, and also by a number of the individuals who occupy positions in the rebel army.

—St. Louis Democrat, Dec. 9.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 14.—Miss Laura M. Moore, an accomplished and promising young lady, aged about 10 years, and daughter of Capt. Jonathan W. Moore, of this city, was so severely burned yesterday evening by fire from a stove communicating to her dress that she expired early this morning. The particulars are as follows: On discovering her condition she ran into the street, where her piteous cries for help soon attracted the attention of several employees at work at the ash factory of Mr. Daniel M. Sprague, who immediately ran to her assistance, and on discovering Miss Moore trapped in a sheet of flame they did all in their power to alleviate her sufferings by wrapping her body in blankets and their coats, which soon extinguished the fire, but not until the poor creature was nearly burned to a crisp. Professional aid was promptly availed of, but in spite of all that medical skill or human ingenuity could suggest, the young lady, who was the idol of doting parents, and the beloved of all who knew her, was called to the spirit land. Great sympathy is felt for the distressed and heart-stricken family.

SUFFERING ON THE PLAINS.—A party of voyagers from Idaho reached St. Joseph, Missouri, last Wednesday, coming via Denver City. They were caught in a severe snow storm, completely shut up and suffered severely. Most of their mules perished, and wagons had to be abandoned, as well as cooking utensils and supplies. The parties subsisted for several days on parched corn, which was prepared by a fire made from willow twigs, the only fuel to be had. After leaving everything behind, the party walked about one hundred and twenty miles, and slept on the snow at night, with corn for a diet. Many persons on the Plains have suffered much by the severe storms, and it is feared many have perished.

COLD WEATHER.—Winter seems to have set in with unusual rigor for December. From almost every direction we hear of snow storms and severe cold weather, while navigation is closing. At Dubuque, Iowa, on the 9th inst., the weather was within six degrees as cold as the coldest day of last winter, the thermometer standing at 23 degrees below zero. The river was bridged over with ice, and teams were crossing without difficulty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The government is officially informed that fresh warrants have been issued for the apprehension of the St. Albans raiders, who were recently discharged pursuant to a decision of a Canadian court, and that the police in that quarter are making every effort to prevent their escape.

The Rev. Dr. Byrne, a Catholic priest, died in Philadelphia a few days ago. He was a professor in the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo in that city, and ranked among the most learned divines of the Catholic Church. Prior to his connection with the seminary in that city he was pastor of one of the churches in Washington. While in the latter place, he performed the marriage ceremony of the late Hon. Stephen A. Douglass.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL

GETTYSBURG:
Tuesday Evening, Dec. 20, 1864.

J. Kersey Cook, as Trustee, has sold the Mill Property, in Menallen township, with 178 acres of land, belonging to heirs of Jesse Cook, deceased, for \$6,769 cash. Wm. Peters purchaser.

The Adams County Teachers' Institute will be held at Bendersville, commencing Dec. 28th, and continuing three days. The friends of education generally are invited to attend. See notice in another column.

Among the Union prisoners who died in the prison hospital at Savannah, Georgia, was MAX J. COYALL, formerly of this place.

Another Draft.
The President has ordered another Draft for 800,000 men. This we learn by a despatch received this morning.

We learn through private letters from exchanged prisoners that Wm. ZIGLER from this place, who was a member of Co. F, 87th Pa. regiment, is not dead, but remains a prisoner in the hands of the rebels. He was captured in the battle of the Wilderness, and when last heard from was at Millen, Ga. DAVID MYERS, from this place, who was captured at the same time, we learn, died at Andersonville.

Christmas.
Christmas falling on Sunday this year, Monday next will be observed as a Holiday, and the Stores and places of business will be closed on that day, in this place.

We are requested to state that the Post Office will be open from 6 to 7 o'clock, P. M., and closed the balance of the day.

The Examinations of the Public Schools of the Borough took place last week, according to previous notice, occupying Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. The exercises were of an interesting character, particularly in the High School, where the ordinary exercises were varied by declamation, composition and singing.

The Board of Directors expressed themselves as highly pleased with the condition of the Schools, and considered the Examinations as evincing an improvement on previous ones.

Oil Stock.
We refer our readers to the advertisement of the Pennsylvania Imperial Oil Company. This company was organized in Philadelphia a few days ago, and it is in the hands of some of our most prominent and energetic citizens. It will be observed that the capital of this company is \$1,000,000, with a reserved capital of \$250,000, with which to operate in the interest of the stock-holders. We believe there can be no mistake in investing in the stock of this company. Subscriptions for stock will be received at the Sentinel office, and others in Gettysburg. See advertisement.

Fire.
About 1 o'clock Sunday morning, the grocery store of David Troxel, Jr., in York street, was discovered to be on fire. It was impossible to save either the building or its contents. The dwelling house adjoining, both buildings belonging to W. B. Biddle, was also seriously injured, the upper part being consumed. Mr. Biddle's furniture was saved, in a damaged condition. His loss is probably \$600, for which amount he is insured in the Adams County Company. Mr. Troxel's loss is estimated at \$900—no insurance.

The origin of the fire is not known. Some suppose that the store was burglariously entered, and afterwards fired to throw off suspicion of the act.

Rev. Woodburn's Address.
A friend has laid upon our table an Address delivered in the United Presbyterian church, Gettysburg, Oct. 25, 1864, by JAMES S. WOODBURN, Pastor of said Church. We have read it, and we are constrained to say that it is of a very singular character, and in it "many things hard to be understood." It appears to have given the Address to define his political position in the impending campaign. He has done so. He is hostile to Slavery, declaring it "in contravention of the dictates of moral equity," yet he opposes the election of Mr. Lincoln, because he is in favor of a "reconstruction of the Union without Slavery," and doubts his right to assume that position; and is in favor of Gen. McClellan, because he is in favor of the "old Union with all its advantages and disadvantages, with all its blessings and all its curses."

We do not feel disposed to go into any criticism on the Address. We merely throw out an opinion of its singularity. Other persons who may read it may, possibly, view it from a different stand-point from us. It is for sale, price 10 cents, at Mr. Baehler's Bookstore—the proceeds to be devoted to the Christian Commission. We recommend its purchase.

Major General Crittenden and Staff have resigned. The reason assigned is, that the Government offered him a command he deemed inadequate to his rank, in the Army of the Potomac, placing him in a subordinate position to junior officers. The resignations have been accepted.

The Powder-Mill Explosion.—The names of the men killed on Thursday by the explosion of Dupont's powder-mill near Wilmington, Del., were John Dougherty, Edward O'Donnell, Thos. Honesty, Michael Deary, Cornelius Carr, Michael Hazzetto, Dennis Collins, Patrick Deary, Thos. Gill and Charles O'Neal. Several were slightly wounded, but none seriously. The explosion was distinctly heard in Philadelphia.

Explosion of Powder Mills.
WILMINGTON, DEL., Dec. 15.—Six mills in the Fingley yard of Dupont's powder mills, near this city, exploded this morning, killing ten men and wounding several others. The explosion was the most serious one that has taken place here for years.

Constitutional Abolition of Slavery.
Washington Correspondence of the New York Herald says that there is a very good prospect that a sufficient number of Democratic members of the House of Representatives in Congress will yield their opposition to the passage of the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and permit it to pass by the requisite two-thirds vote. Some of those who opposed it most strongly at the last session have the matter under consideration, and are disposed to heed the teachings of the late election, and no longer seek to avert the final blow to the institution which has brought so much suffering and disaster upon the country.

Pine Grove.
The Pine Grove Iron Works, situated in Penn. township, Cumberland county, have been sold to the "South Mountain Iron Company" for a million and a half of dollars. The same property was sold less than a year ago to Jay Cooke & Co., for \$225,000. It is an extensive and valuable estate, well wooded and watered, and contains inexhaustible supplies of the purest iron ore.

We learn that it is the intention of the new firm to make extensive improvements at the Works, and to construct a railroad from Pine Grove to the Cumberland Valley railroad. This will give employment to a large number of laborers, and be the means of putting in circulation a great deal of money.

Sad Occurrence.
Mr. Gilbert McChlain, of Dry Run, a member of Company A, 40th Reg. Pa. Vol., when returning home on a furlough after a severe illness, met with a sad and fatal accident at Bridgeport on the 5th ult. But little time was allowed the passengers for leaving the Northern Central train.

Mr. M. being weak, in the hurry fall, and the wheel of the car passed over one of his legs, horribly mangle it. He was taken to the General Hospital at Harrisburg, where amputation was performed. He lingered to the 18th when he expired. His remains were brought home and interred at Spring Run on the 21st. He leaves a wife and little child.—Franklin Repos.

The U. S. Mint at Philadelphia, within the past six months, has coined about eighteen millions of the new copper cents. The November reporter of that institution state that five millions six hundred and ten thousand cents, and three millions one hundred and forty-five thousand two cent pieces were coined last month.

"What becomes of them?" Somebody, or rather, a good many bodies must be hoarding them up, but for what purpose it would puzzle any sensible body to tell.—After the war is over they will become a perfect drug and nuisance.

Forty-two of our starved martyrs died at Annapolis on Tuesday, mostly of chronic diarrhea. They were placed in their graves with military honors. Energetic effort is put forth at Washington and at Annapolis to get to their homes immediately all of those exchanged prisoners that can bear railroad transportation.

The Harrisburg Telegraph.
This excellent daily is to be published during the coming year at \$6 per annum, payable in advance—it not, \$7 will be charged.

During the sessions of the Legislature, it will contain a full synopsis of the daily proceedings of that body; and also the earliest and most reliable reports of news from the army, with such other general intelligence, foreign and domestic, as daily passes over the telegraphic wires, in advance of the newspapers of New York and Philadelphia.

The Weekly is \$2 in advance—if not, \$2.50. No subscriptions for less than a year.

Address GEO. BERGMAN, Harrisburg, Pa.

Ho! for the Holidays!
Our enterprising friend, E. L. MINNICK, is preparing for the Holidays. His store already presents a gay appearance. Without taking time to enumerate the articles, he desires us to say, that never before has he been able to present to the public such a complete assortment of Toys, Toy Books, Confections, and Fancy Articles, which now already grace his shelves, suitable for Holiday presents. He also has the best brands of Cigars and Tobacco. It is well worth a visit to his store. The sooner you call the better. [Doc. 6.]

Death of an Old Citizen.
Mr. Nicholas Pearce, an old and much esteemed citizen of Chambersburg, died on Sunday morning week, at the advanced age of 83 years. Mr. P. held the position of Post Master of Chambersburg under the Administrations of Presidents Taylor and Fillmore. Mr. P. was the contractor for the Theological Seminary in this place.

It is not worthy that the three States which are more directly responsible than any others, South Carolina excepted, for this rebellion, are the very three which have suffered most severely from its effects. We mean Missouri, Georgia and Virginia.

The Richmond papers publish General Hood's official despatch relative to the battle of Franklin. He claims a victory of course, because our army took back to Nashville, but admits a very heavy loss in general officers and also in men. One Major General (Clarborne) and five Brigadier Generals were killed, one Major General and five Brigadier Generals wounded, and one captured—a loss altogether of thirteen General officers.

Col. W. W. Wright.
It gives us pleasure to cite the following, which we clip from a Chattanooga paper. Col. Wright is from this county, and it will be gratifying to his numerous friends to learn that his valuable services are properly appreciated and noticed. The railroads in the Division of the Mississippi are under the charge and supervision of Colonel Wright. Although young in years, he is a veteran in experience, having served as Civil Engineer not only in various parts of this country but in Honduras. Indeed, no better description of his value and merits could be given than the following paragraph from the recent report of General Sherman. That distinguished officer says:

"I must bear full and liberal testimony to the energetic and successful management of our railroads during the campaign. No matter when or where a break has been made, the repair train seemed on the spot, and the damage was repaired, generally, before I knew of the break. Bridges have been built with surprising rapidity, and the locomotive whistle was heard in our advanced camps almost before the echoes of the skirmish fire had ceased. Col. W. W. Wright, who has charge of the Construction and Repairs, is a most skillful, wonderfully ingenious, industrious, and zealous officer, and I can hardly do him justice."

Col. Wright has in his employ some seven thousand men, properly organized and of such physical power as will ensure speedy and prompt movements when their services are required to repair damages. Many of them are from Pennsylvania, and in case of invasion the entire body can be called upon to shoulder muskets and take their places in line.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.
To urge forward the subscriptions to the new Seven-Thirties, Mr. Fessenden has issued the following circular. It is but fair, says the New York Post, to say that the charge of want of zeal is not merited by all the National Banks. Some of these institutions have been among the most successful negotiators of Seven-Thirties and other Government securities. It is, however, very probable that to give the necessary elasticity to the Treasury operations, and to raise the amount of loans required for the daily disbursements, without the mischievous derangements and spasmodic convulsions in the money market which have resulted from several recent loans, there will be necessity for the revival, in some form, of the agency system, which was so successful in the sale of the five hundred and ten millions of Five-Twenties last year.

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 13, '64."
SIR:—Desiring to avoid any further issue of bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin, or any further increase of paper circulation, I ask your special attention to the seven three-tenth notes now offered to the public. It is believed that these notes, present advantages which should recommend them to all who have money to invest. The interest offered is, at the present rates of other Government securities, such as to render them attractive, and their convertibility into gold-bearing bonds gives them an additional value. It is only necessary that people should understand the advantages afforded by this class of securities to insure sales in sufficient daily amounts to meet the current demands upon the Treasury. In extending to National Banks and others authority to obtain subscriptions, and the offer of liberal commissions for services performed, it was expected that the National Banks, especially, would be active in connection, and would be stimulated to such exertions as would insure success. I regret to say that the results thus far have not been satisfactory. Before reporting to other agencies, I therefore again appeal to the National Banks, in the hope that they will undertake this most necessary work with a spirit and energy which will demonstrate that the recognized fiscal agents of the Government may at all times be relied on for adequate exertions to procure the means necessary to its daily wants.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury."

Gen. Sheridan has issued an order stopping the travel of citizens between Hagerstown and Martinsburg, and no one not employed in connection with the army is permitted to cross. We are informed, however, that travel is uninterrupted by way of Frederick, and from there to Martinsburg persons pass freely over the railroad. Some contraband trade from the direction of Hagerstown is reported as the cause of the blockade.

South Carolina is becoming restive under the Confederate conscription laws, and resolutions have been introduced in her Legislature re-asserting her State sovereignty and denying the right of the Confederate government to conscript her State exempted. Poor Carolina! who is always in hot water; and what is worse, she manages to drag others into the same uncomfortable state with her.

On Saturday, by order of the Secretary of War, Louis Heilburn, Samuel Heilburn, Isaac Sickles, Meyer Wallach and Philip Wallach, merchants of Washington, charged with selling goods to blockade-runners, and who had been released on parole, were re-committed to the Old Capitol.

Fifteen years ago a slave woman ran away from her master in Maryland and came north to Hartford. The other day an officer of a Connecticut regiment brought home a contraband from New Orleans, who, on seeing the woman, discovered her to be his wife. They were re-married.

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The war news this morning is exceedingly full and interesting. Secretary Stanton's bulletins, including the latest official intelligence received at the War Department, and copies extracts from Richmond papers received at General Grant's headquarters, present a gratifying view of the field of military operations. Success is everywhere attending our arms.

The Richmond papers announce that Sherman's forces on Wednesday last, and their lamentations over the fact show the importance of the position thus gained. Fort McAllister is at the mouth of the Ogeechee river at its entrance into Ocasau Sound. It will be recollected by our readers as the Fort which the Monitor Passaic and Montauk engaged in 1863, and near which the Nashville was destroyed. It was a very strong earthwork and commanded the entrance to the river. By its capture the right wing of Sherman's army is brought into communication with our naval forces on the coast at a most advantageous point, where it can readily receive supplies. The Richmond press severely criticizes the military negligence which allowed the capture of the fort, and speak of the result as necessitating the reinforcement of Savannah. They will find this reinforcement hard to effect, even if they have the troops to spare. Gen. Sherman, with the co-operation of Gen. Foster, had previously severed all railroad communication with the city from the West and North, and by the capture of Fort McAllister he has cut it off from the South. Evidently it is his object not only to take Savannah, but also to capture with it the force that has been concentrated for its protection.

Our correspondent at Annapolis telegraphs that the steamer Varuna, which arrived there from Charleston, brings a report that Savannah had already been captured after an eight hours fight, taking eleven hundred prisoners. A second despatch from our correspondent at Annapolis states that the news of the surrender of Savannah was brought by a Rebel flag-of-truce boat from Charleston, and that Sherman captured with the city eleven thousand prisoners instead of eleven hundred, as stated in the first despatch. The Varuna left Charleston on Wednesday morning. It is possible that Savannah may have fallen, and the news not have reached Richmond, or have been withheld from the press.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.
THURSDAY, Dec. 15.—An official despatch received at the War Department, dated at Hilton Head on the 12th, states that General Howard, commanding the right wing of General Sherman's army, had communicated with General Foster, his chief of scouts, Captain Duncan, having descended the Ogeechee river in a small boat and thus made his way to our lines. On the 9th inst., Friday last—General Sherman's whole army was within ten miles of Savannah and advancing to attack it. The enemy's works, five miles from the city, were probably assaulted on the 11th, as heavy firing was heard in that direction. Our Army was in fine condition, and had met with very little opposition. It had lived on the country, had accumulated a large number of horses and cattle, and was in all respects well supplied. A despatch from General Howard, which a scout brought, dated "Near Savannah Canal, Dec. 9th," says the army had met with perfect success, and the troops were in fine spirits. Another despatch from General Howard directs a good lookout to be kept for signals. These despatches fully confirm the success of General Sherman, and prove how false have been the Rebel boasts as to stopping his triumphant progress. With his large army, numbering not less than sixty thousand men of all arms, it is hardly possible that Savannah can long stand the assaults that would be made on it. Probably before now it is in our possession.

From Southern news we have nothing later from Sherman except a report professed to have been received from Richmond by a Washington correspondent of the New York World, that a preliminary battle was fought on Saturday, the 10th, for the possession of Savannah, in which our army gained important advantages.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Until the rumor is confirmed by official despatches, it must, however, be received with doubt.
General Thomas' official despatch confirms the important and brilliant victory gained over Hood's army in front of Nashville on Thursday. The enemy were driven out of their entrenchments, and forced back eight miles on the right and centre. The Rebel Gen. Chandler's headquarters, sixteen pieces of artillery, one thousand prisoners and two wagon trains were captured. Gen. Thomas states that it was his intention to attack the enemy again on Friday if he stood to fight, or to pursue him if he retreated. An unofficial despatch received at the War Department states that the attack was renewed on Friday, and a terrific battle fought, with the most glorious results. Hood's army was forced back, and he was endeavoring to escape, whilst Gen. Thomas was pressing him vigorously, capturing guns and men at every step. Everything was going on successfully, and the prospect good for entirely crushing Hood.

Official despatches from General Canby announce the entire success of the expedition sent out by him from Vicksburg to co-operate with General Sherman by cutting the railroads communicating with Mobile. The Mississippi Central Railroad Bridge on the Big Black river was destroyed, with the long trestle-work leading to it. Thirty miles of the road was torn up, and stations and culverts destroyed, together with two locomotives, cars, twenty-six hundred bales of cotton, and a large amount of other stores. Another expedition has since been sent out from Baton Rouge by General Canby, and had caused considerable panic at Mobile by its movements in that direction.

In Southwestern Virginia, we learn that General Stoneman is out on a cavalry raid, and besides doing extensive damage to the railroads, has probably captured and destroyed the Virginia State Salt Works, at Saltville, on which the South depends exclusively for its supplies. The Rebels admit it to have been a complete surprise. Our cavalry flanked Breckinridge's forces and struck the railroad in its rear. Bristol, East Tennessee, was captured, and our forces advanced toward Abingdon, Virginia. They are believed to have again destroyed the railroad bridge over the Holston river. Glade's Spring Depot had also been captured, and all the railroad men there taken prisoners. Saltville is admitted to be in great danger.

Latest War News.
Gen. Foster reports to the War Department that last Wednesday he had a personal interview with General Sherman at Fort McAllister, which had been captured on the preceding day. Savannah was closely besieged, and its surrender in two days demanded. If not complied with General Sherman intended opening his batteries upon the city. Its fall was expected. The condition of the Union troops is represented to be good, having been but feebly resisted, and well provided, during their march through Georgia.

Secretary Stanton's official bulletins furnish details of the Union victory at Nashville, Tennessee. Hood's army on Friday retreated to the Brentwood Hills, pressed at all points by General Thomas. The enemy lost heavily in prisoners, guns, &c.,—more than was at first reported.

Highly important despatches from General Thomas up to Saturday night also have been received by the War Department. The pursuit of Hood's army was kept up on Saturday, and more prisoners and guns have been captured. He has been driven beyond Franklin and pressed on both flanks and rear by the Union troops. The enemy's hospitals at Franklin, with fifteen hundred wounded, were captured.

Unofficial despatches received by the Secretary of War say that the proved march at Nashville reports five thousand prisoners and forty-nine pieces of artillery as being already secured.

A Soldier's Joke.—The Augusta Chronicle tells the following as occurring whilst Sherman's army was in Milledgeville:

"The Yankees kicked up quite a fuss in the State House. They had a week Legislature, elected Speaker, Clerk, &c., and were introducing bills, resolutions, &c., at a furious rate, when a courier burst in their midst, almost breathless, with the announcement 'the Yankees are coming,' when the whole concern subsided at once, and the most precipitate haste and alarm. This was not a bad travesty on the closing hours of the late session."

Terrible Accident.
DETROIT, Dec. 10.—A terrible accident occurred on the Grand Trunk Railroad last night, caused by a collision with the western bound train, near this city. After the collision several of the wounded passengers failed to extricate themselves from the weight of the cars, and were burned to death. Two persons are known to have suffered death in this manner. The full extent of the loss of life is not yet ascertained.

Here is a Teutonic soldier's soliloquy on the Presidential canvass: "I go for Old Abe. Old Abe he likes the soldier boy. Vent he serves tree years he gives him four hundred dollars, and re-enlist him; and make him van veteran. Now Old Abe he served four years—no re-enlist him four more years and make van veteran of him."

General Thomas has two men in his employ who serve as scouts and spies at the imminent hazard of their lives. The Rebel General Johnson offered a reward of \$50,000 for their capture. They have been much within the rebel lines, and often in their very camps, but so disguised as to defy detection.

A petition from fifty thousand citizens of Illinois will be presented the coming session of the Legislature of that State for the repeal of the Black Laws of Illinois, which forbid negroes coming into the State under severe penalties. Mr. Jones, of Chicago, a colored man of great energy, formerly a slave but now the owner of one of the finest buildings in the city, is among the most active in urging this matter.

Among the prisoners committed to the Tombs at New York the other day were a father and five sons, all arrested for highway robbery.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From the Washington Chronicle of Friday.—The Installation of Chief Justice Chase.
Yesterday in the National Capitol, occurred one of the most impressive, yet memorable scenes, whose simple grandeur is a noble testimonial to Republican institutions. The Chief Justice of the United States, the head of that august tribunal which constrains the Constitution and pronounces the ultimate law for a people whose domain rivals that of the proudest empires of the past was sworn into his high office. Almost a generation has passed since his predecessor took the same oath, and more than half a century has elapsed since it was taken by the illustrious Marshall. The installation of the Chief Justice is no common event, but was marked by a simplicity and dignity worthy of a Democratic Government.

Repairing to the consultation room, where the Justices are in the habit of assuming their robes, the newly appointed Chief Justice had administered to him, in the presence of his associates and a few friends, the oath of loyalty prescribed to all civil and military appointees by a recent act of Congress. A large crowd of ladies and gentlemen, comprising the elite of fashion, and of talent, of beauty and of worth, were already assembled in the court room adjacent. The bar was filled with the keenest intellect and most eminent legal lore of the land. A few minutes after eleven the door opened, and the officer of the court gave the usual announcement: "The Supreme Court." The audience and the members of the bar rose to their feet, the latter bowing as the procession of Judges filed in their robes of office, preceded by the senior associate, the venerable Justice Wayne. The Chief Justice elcct followed, moving towards his appointed seat, when Justice Wayne handed him the written oath of office, which he proceeded to read in a firm, audible voice, amid profound silence. The ceremony was consummated, and the last act performed, which makes Salmon P. Chase the Chief Justice of the United States. The Court took their seats, the audience fell back in their places, and the erior made his announcement of the opening of the court. The ceremony was witnessed by a large number of Senators and members of the House, and will not soon be forgotten by those whose spectators to its simple majesty.

Kind Treatment of our Returned Prisoners at Annapolis.
HARRISBURG, Dec. 13.—The following despatch was received by Governor Curtin this morning from Surgeon General Phillips, now at Annapolis:

ANNAPOILIS, Dec. 12, 1864.
"Governor Curtin: 'I visited to day all the hospitals at Annapolis in which there are Pennsylvania Soldiers lately returned from the Rebel prisons. These soldiers receive the utmost care and attention. The hospitals are amply provided with everything necessary for the comfort of the sick. I do not think it necessary, under the circumstances, to call on the citizens of Pennsylvania for supplies for the inmates of hospitals at this place.'"
J. S. A. PHILLIPS."

LAW RESERVING UNITED STATES CLOTHING.—Several persons have lately been arrested for wearing overcoats purchased from United States soldiers. In order to save trouble it will be well for all such persons to read the law regulating this matter.

Section 23. And be it further enacted, That the clothes, arms, military outfits and accoutrements, furnished by the United States to any soldier, shall not be sold, bartered, exchanged, pledged, loaned, or given away; and no person not a soldier, or a duly authorized officer of the United States, who has possession of any such clothing, arms, &c., shall have any right, title or interest therein; but the same may be seized and taken, wherever found by any officer of the United States, * * * and the possession of any such clothes, arms, or military outfits or accoutrements, by a person not a soldier of the United States, shall be prima facie evidence of such sale, barter, exchange, pledge, loan or gift, as aforesaid.

That she guerilla, Sue Mundy, and some of her male converts, visited one day last week a small town in Central Kentucky, and went to the house of a man named John Wetherston, and without cause or provocation murdered him in cold blood. Mr. Wetherston was trying to purify the morals of his wife, who was at the time sick and in a delicate condition, when Sue Mundy, with some two or three of her cowardly brigands, rushed into the sick room, and shot the unfortunate man down in the arms of his wife. They afterwards went to the house of a man named Leo, and in cold blood murdered him by shooting some three or four bullets in his head and body. He had hidden in a closet, but the ruffians hunted him up, and killed him while crouching in his hiding place.—When dragged from the closet, he was cold in death. The reason he gave for killing Mr. Leo was, that he fired on them when they dashed into town. Mr. Leo was a wagon-maker by trade, and a poor man.

The discharge of the St. Albans raiders by the Canadian judicial authorities has brought out a spirited order from General Dix. He directs the adoption of the most prompt and efficient measures for the protection of the frontier towns against similar raids now known to be in actual preparation. In case of further depredations he authorizes our commanders to shoot them down, if possible, whilst in the commission of the act, and to pursue them, if necessary, into Canada, and if arrested there they are under no circumstances to be surrendered.

The army, which is greatly deficient in reverence, and likes a laugh at anybody's expense, is enjoying a joke which hits one of General Butler's schemes. It is said at a recent court-martial composed of regular officers of the army of the James, a soldier was sentenced to two years' hard labor on the Dutch Gap Canal, and that General Butler was so disgusted with the fact that he dissolved the court immediately after the sentence was reported to him.

Explosion of Powder Mills.
WILMINGTON, DEL., Dec. 15.—Six mills in the Fingley yard of Dupont's powder mills, near this city, exploded this morning, killing ten men and wounding several others. The explosion was the most serious one that has taken place here for years.

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